

## OA and IR glossary, webliography and further reading

### 1. Glossary

**Digital repository** - a digital collection that preserves and provides access to the intellectual output of an institution. A digital repository differs from other digital collections in that the creator of the content (or someone on their behalf) deposits it in the repository, which then manages how it is kept and accessed. Typically, digital repositories are subject- or institution-based, hence the term **institutional repository** also, and may be used to store a variety of documents from learning objects to research output. They may also be known as **eprint repositories**.

**DSpace** - an open source software package used as the basis for an institutional repository. It was created for and by MIT, with help from Hewlett-Packard. As it is open source software companies like BioMed Central have customised it and offer *Open Repository*, a full institutional repository service for purchase by organisations and which e-space is based upon.

**e-print** - a digital draft of a research document (usually a journal article, but could also be a thesis, conference paper, book chapter, or book) that is accessible online, usually from a local institutional or a central (subject- or discipline-based) Digital Repository. The term *e-prints* (or *eprints*) covers both pre-prints (before peer review) and post-prints (after peer review) of research journal articles:

e-prints = pre-prints + post-prints.

Not to be confused with **EPrints** – when written with capitals it relates to the open source repository software developed at the University of Southampton.

**Gold road to Open Access** - part of a strategy for open access (OA) and OA publishing as defined by the Budapest Open Access Initiative. The gold road refers specifically to publishing, its outcome that scholars should always publish research in open access journals where one exists.

**Green road to Open Access** - the green road is also defined by the Budapest Open Access Initiative and refers to self archiving. To follow the green road is to publish in journals for which a subscription must be paid, but also to deposit that research in a digital repository. The gold and green roads should be regarded as complementary.

**Institutional repository** – see Digital repository.

**Mandate/Mandated deposit** – Mandated deposit – the result of a mandate – is the required deposition of material into a repository. This might be the result of a funding body's mandate, or might be the result of an institutional mandate. An institutional mandate is in place at Southampton University.

**Open Access and Open Access movement** - free online access to research articles, by anyone, across the Internet. The primary, announced target of the OA movement since the outset has been articles published in peer reviewed journals, and the goal has been to make them freely accessible to all potential users, worldwide. OA occurs when one or both of the following conditions are met:

- All users have free, permanent access to research and licence to use, copy or distribute that research, or that:
- Research is deposited in electronic form into an established repository (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002)

The Budapest Open Access Initiative defines OA as:

"[The free] availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited."

**OAI** - The Open Archives Initiative develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the dissemination of content. The Open Archives Initiative has its roots in an effort to enhance access to e-print archives as a means of increasing the availability of scholarly communication. A repository that has correctly implemented OAI protocols is said to be **OAI-compliant**. Continued support of this work remains a cornerstone of the Open Archives program.

**Open Archive Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH)** - a protocol that allows data providers to expose their metadata for harvesting. It supports the regular gathering of metadata from one service to another. OAI-PMH is based on common underlying Web standards - HTTP, XML and XML. OAI-PMH is widely used for eprints archives and has its roots in the eprints community.

**OAR** - Open Access Repository; in other words a repository established in an institution with the intention of providing open access to the institution's published research output.

**Peer review** - Peer review is the process of evaluating and checking research against specific criteria before publication. Review is carried out by other experts in the field of research, hence 'peers'.

**Pre-print** - advanced publications of studies that have not yet undergone peer review, made available by their authors for free access over the Internet. The original manuscript prior to peer-review.

**Post-print** - conventional publications that, after initial publication, are placed on the Internet by their authors where they can be accessed for free.

**RAE** - Research Assessment Exercise (UK).

**RCUK** - Research Councils UK

**Requirement Policy** - Policy adopted by institutions whereby researchers are required to deposit their published articles in an OAR as a routine activity. The *requirement* is often called a 'mandate'.

**Self-archive or self-archiving** - the practice whereby scholars contribute their research to an Open Access eprints archive or Institutional Repository. The deposit (or submission) process is completed electronically, either by the scholar or by repository staff, and allows for the preservation of research. Self-archiving involves reading and agreeing the standard licence, the completion of a web interface where the depositor copy/pastes in the "metadata" (date, author-name, title, journal-name, etc.) and uploading of the full-text document, preferably in PDF format. Where scholars do not self-archive, and items are deposited by repository staff, the process can be described as a **mediated service**.

## 2. Webliography

**American Scientist Open Access Forum** – a very active email list on the topic of Open Access. Moderated by Stevan Harnad.

<http://american-scientist-open-access-forum.amsci.org/archives/American-Scientist-Open-Access-Forum.html>

**BioMed Central** - the largest Open Access journal publisher [www.biomedcentral.com](http://www.biomedcentral.com)

**BOAI (Budapest Open Access Initiative)** - the BOAI arises from a small meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (OSI) in December 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the internet. The result is the Budapest Open Access Initiative which is a statement of principle, a statement of strategy, and a statement of commitment.

<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/>

**Creative Commons** - a non-profit organisation that works "to build a layer of reasonable, flexible copyright in the face of increasingly restrictive default rules." It helps people publish their work with Creative Commons licenses so that copyright is retained by the author but permits people to copy and distribute the work provided the author is credited and only on the conditions specified by the author in his/her creative commons licence <http://creativecommons.org/>

**DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)** <http://www.doaj.org/>

**e-space** - MMU's e-prints repository <http://www.e-space.mmu.ac.uk>

**Institutional Archives Registry** <http://archives.eprints.org/>

**IRRA (Institutional Repositories and Research Assessment)** - a JISC project investigating and developing IR infrastructure for EPrints and DSpace to enable Research Assessment, specifically for the UK Research Assessment Exercise 2008. <http://irra.eprints.org/about.html>

**JISC Digital Repositories Programme**

[http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=programme\\_digital\\_repositories](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=programme_digital_repositories)

**JISC Repositories mailing list**

<http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/JISC-REPOSITORIES.html>

**JISC and RCUK Questions and answers about opening up access to research results**

[http://www.jisc.ac.uk/issue\\_qaopen.html](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/issue_qaopen.html)

**JISC Open Access Briefing Paper (April 2005)**

[http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=pub\\_openaccess](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=pub_openaccess)

**JISC Digital Repositories Briefing Paper for Higher Education (August 2005)**

[http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded\\_documents/JISC-BP-Repository\(HE\)-v1-final.pdf](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded_documents/JISC-BP-Repository(HE)-v1-final.pdf)

**OAister** - a global harvester that searches millions of records from hundreds of institutions. OAister is subject to regular updates and the scope and number of records harvested increases weekly. <http://oaister.umd.umich.edu/o/oaister/>

**Open Access Webliography** (by Adrian K. Ho and Charles W. Bailey) - very comprehensive but not searchable <http://www.escholarlypub.com/cwb/oaw.htm>

**The Open Citation Project (OPCIT)** - Reference Linking and Citation Analysis for Open Archives  
<http://opcit.eprints>

**OpenDOAR** - The Directory of Open Access Repositories <http://www.opendoar.org/>

**Public Library of Science (PLoS)** <http://www.publiclibraryofscience.org/>  
PLoS is "a nonprofit organisation of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a public resource." PLoS currently publishes two highly regarded, peer-reviewed open access journals - [PLoS Biology](#) and [PLoS Medicine](#) with more journals planned.

**PubMed Central (PMC)** - "a digital archive of life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), developed and managed by NIH's National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in the National Library of Medicine (NLM)." <http://www.pubmedcentral.org/>

**Research Councils UK (RCUK)** - position statement (Sept. 2005)  
<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/press/20050921rcuk.asp>

The updated RCUK position statement was released in June 2006 and is available at:  
<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/access/>

The eight UK Research Councils are:

- Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC)
- Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)
- Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils (CCLRC)
- Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)
- Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
- Medical Research Council (MRC)
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
- Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council (PPARC)

**ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)** - <http://archives.eprints.org/eprints.php>

**Self-Archiving FAQ** <http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/self-faq/>

**SHERPA: Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access**  
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/index.html>

**SHERPA/ROMEO list** - Publisher copyright policies and self-archiving  
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>

**SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition)** - SPARC is "an alliance of universities, research libraries, and organizations... helping to create systems that expand information dissemination and use in a networked digital environment while responding to the needs of academe." <http://www.arl.org/sparc/>

**SPARC Open Access Newsletter (SOAN)** <http://www.arl.org/sparc/pubs/enews/>

**RAE (Research Assessment Exercise)** <http://www.rae.ac.uk/>

**UUK (Universities UK)** – Universities UK (UUK) is a body that works to support the work of universities in the UK. UUK's mission has five strands: to influence stakeholders; to provide informed policy analysis; to coordinate agencies; to provide services for its members; to enhance their own operations and effectiveness. <http://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/>

**Wellcome Trust** - Wellcome Trust and publishers reached an agreement on Open Access in 2005. In October 2005 the Wellcome Trust announced that all papers from new research they fund must be deposited in PubMed Central, or the UK version once it has been established, within 6 months of publication, as well as being available from publishers own sites. Furthermore, *all* research funded by the Wellcome Trust funded will have to be deposited in either archive from October 2006. This mandate was followed by Blackwell, OUP and Springer announcing changes to their license conditions, which now provide for research published in their journals to be immediately available on line and without charge to the reader. Under these new conditions, research articles are made freely available online to view immediately upon publication and the charges for this are met by funding bodies such as the Wellcome Trust. Articles published in this way are available through Blackwell Online Open, OUP Oxford Open and Springer Open Choice services.

Read more @ <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/doc%5Fwtx027916.html>

**NOTE: this type of mandate has not yet been adopted by the RCUK.**

## **Selected subject repositories**

**arXiv.org** - Open access to e-prints in physics, mathematics, computer science and quantitative biology <http://www.arxiv.org/>

**Chemistry, Math and Computer Science Preprint Archives** - <http://www.sciencedirect.com/preprintarchive>

**CogPrints** - e-prints in fields that deal with cognitive psychology, such as biology, computer science, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, and related disciplines. <http://cogprints.org/>

**DoIS** – a database of articles and conference proceedings in the area of information science. <http://wotan.liu.edu/does/>

**EconWPA** – created by the Economics Department at the University of Washington, EconWPA's aim is to distribute freely working papers in economics. <http://129.3.20.41/Welcome.html>

**E-LIS** - the open archive for library and information science <http://eprints.rclis.org/>

**E-print Network: Research Communications for Scientists and Engineers** – E-print Network has been developed by the US Department of Energy. <http://www.osti.gov/eprints/>

**NASA Astrophysics Data System** – astronomy, astrophysics, instrumentation, physics and geophysics <http://adswww.harvard.edu/>

**Organic Eprints** – Organic Eprints is an archive of open access research relating to organic agriculture. <http://www.orgprints.org/about.html>

**RePEc (Research Papers in Economics)** <http://repec.org/>

Details of further subject repositories can be found at **ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)** - <http://archives.eprints.org/eprints.php>.

### 3. Further reading

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Compiled by Library e-space staff  
March 2005  
Last updated 5 April 2007